

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 13, lines 1-21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The Group 8 to 10 metal compound may be a rhodium compound, cobalt compound, ruthenium compound or iron compound and so on. Examples of rhodium compound include $\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})_2$, $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$, $\text{RhCl}(\text{MA}_3)$, $\text{RhBr}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$, $\text{Rh}_4(\text{CO})_{12}$ and $\text{Rh}_6(\text{CO})_{16}$. Examples of cobalt compound include $\text{HCo}(\text{CO})_3$, $\text{HCo}(\text{CO})_4$, $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ and $\text{HCo}_3(\text{CO})_9$. Examples of ruthenium compound include $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$, $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$, $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$. Examples of iron compound include $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4\text{PPh}_3$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PPh}_3)_2$. Of these compounds, rhodium compounds favor relatively mild reaction conditions and are particularly suitable for use in Process 1. $\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})_2$ is particularly preferred. The Group 8 to 10 metal compound is preferably used in an amount of 0.0001 to 1000 $[[\text{mol}]]$ mmol, more preferably in an amount of 0.005 to 10 $[[\text{mol}]]$ mmol (as measured by the amount of metal atom), for every 1 liter of the reaction mixture. The Group 8 to 10 metal compound used in amounts less than 0.0001 $[[\text{mol}]]$ mmol for 1 liter of the reaction mixture results in a significantly decreased reaction rate, whereas the compound used in amounts greater than 1000 $[[\text{mol}]]$ mmol cannot achieve correspondingly improved effects, but rather only adds to the cost of the catalyst.

Please replace the six (6) consecutive paragraphs beginning at page 24, line 9, through page 25, line 15, with the following six (6) rewritten paragraphs:

[0056]

Example 7

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 421.6 ~~[[g]]~~ mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A was replaced by 488.9 mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite B. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0057]

Example 8

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 421.6 ~~[[g]]~~ mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A was replaced by 522.6 mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite C. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0058]

Example 9

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 421.6 ~~[[g]]~~ mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A was replaced by 369.4 mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite D. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0059]

Example 10

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 421.6 ~~[[g]]~~ mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A was replaced by 385.5 mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite E. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0060]

Comparative Example 1

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 421.6 [[g]] mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A was replaced by 372.3 mg (1.2 mmol) of triphenylphosphite.

The results are shown in Table 1.

[0061]

Comparative Example 2

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 421.6 [[g]] mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A was replaced by 624.8 mg (1.2 mmol) of tris(2-t-butyl-4-methyl)phosphite. The results are shown in Table 1.

Please replace the paragraph at page 26, lines 11-27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0064]

Example 11 <Hydroformylation of 1,6-octadiene>

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 18.1 g (161.6 mmol) of 1-octene and 421.6 [[g]] mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A were replaced by 17.8 g (161.6 mmol) of 1,6-octadiene and 385.5 mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite E obtained in Example 5, respectively. The analysis of the resulting mixture by gas chromatography revealed that the conversion of 1,6-octadiene was 84.7%. The selectivity for the compounds resulting from the hydroformylation of the carbon-carbon double bond at the end of the molecule (at position 1) was 92.3% (molar ratio of 7-nonenal/2-methyl-6-octenal = 68.5/31.5, (the compounds are referred to as "terminal aldehydes 1", hereinafter)) and the selectivity for the compounds resulting from the hydroformylation of the carbon-carbon double bond at the internal of the

molecule (at position 6) was 3.2% (the compounds are referred to as "internal aldehydes 1", hereinafter).

Please replace the paragraph at page 27, line 18 through page 28, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0067]

Example 12 <Hydroformylation of 2,7-octadien-1-ol>

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6, except that 18.1 g (161.6 mmol) of 1-octene and 421.6 [[g]] mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite A were replaced by 20.4 g (161.6 mmol) of 2,7-octadien-1-ol and 385.5 mg (0.6 mmol) of bisphosphite E obtained in Example 5, respectively. The conversion of 2,7-octadien-1-ol was 88.1%. The selectivity for the compounds resulting from the hydroformylation of the carbon-carbon double bond at the end of the molecule (at position 7) (the compounds are referred to as "terminal aldehydes 2", hereinafter) was 91.0% (molar ratio of 9-hydroxy-7-nonenal/8-hydroxy-2-methyl-6-octenal = 72.3/27.7). The selectivity for the compounds resulting from the hydroformylation of the carbon-carbon double bond at the internal of the molecule (at position 2) was 4.4% (the compounds are referred to as "internal aldehydes 2", hereinafter).